CEQA Initial Study - Environmental Checklist Form (Based on the State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G Rev. 10/04)

1. Project Number(s)/Environmental Log Number/Title:

POD 07-001, Log No. 07-00-001; Boutique Wineries Zoning Ordinance Amendment

2. Lead agency name and address:

County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B, San Diego, CA 92123-1666

- 3. a. Contact: Lory Nagem, Project Manager
 - b. Phone number: (858) 694-3823
 - c. E-mail: Lory.Nagem@sdcounty.ca.gov.
- 4. Project location:

The proposed amendment would apply to the unincorporated areas of San Diego County within the A70 Limited Agriculture and A72 General Agriculture Use Regulations.

5. Project Applicant name and address:

County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use 5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B, San Diego, California 92123

6. General Plan Designation

Community Plan: All Community and Subregional Plan Areas

Land Use Designation: (17) Estate

(18) Multiple Rural Use(19) Intensive Agriculture(20) General Agriculture

(21) Specific Plan

(22) Public/Semi-Public Lands

(23) National Forests/State Parks

(24) Impact Sensitive

(25) Extractive

Density: Variable

7. Zoning

Use Regulation: A70, Limited Agriculture A72, General Agriculture

Minimum Lot Size: Variable Special Area Regulation: Variable

8. Description of project:

The project is an amendment to the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance to introduce a new winery classification, Boutique Winery. Under the proposed amendment, the "Packing and Processing: Boutique Winery" Use Type would be allowed "by right," meaning no discretionary permit would be required in the A70 Limited Agriculture and the A72 General Agriculture Use Regulations.

The Boutique Winery Use Type can produce up to 12,000 gallons of wine per year and will include specified standards and limitations on the size of the winery and on activities that can occur. Any winery operation that exceeds the size and/or activities specified for a Boutique Winery will be classified as a "Packing and Processing: Winery" Use Type and will require approval of a Major Use Permit. The proposed standards and limitations of the Boutique Winery are as follows:

- a. Wine Production shall be limited to not more than 12,000 gallons annually.
- b. Structure(s) used for wine production shall be subject to the restrictions and limitations specified in Section 6156. Wine production includes crushing, fermenting, bottling, bulk & bottle storage, shipping, receiving, laboratories, equipment storage and maintenance.
- c. One tasting/retail sales room is allowed. The tasting/retail sales room shall be accessory to wine production and shall not exceed 30% of the total square footage of the structure(s) identified in Section b. above.
- d. The tasting/retail room may provide pre-packaged food that does not require refrigeration and this food may be consumed on the premises. Catered food service is allowed at Marketing Events, but no food preparation is allowed at the winery.
- e. Seventy-five percent (75%) of wine sold must be made from grapes grown in San Diego County, of which 35% must be made from grapes grown onsite. A new boutique winery is exempt from the minimum percentage of

San Diego County grapes for the first three years after planting the vineyard. The San Diego County Department of Agriculture, Weights & Measures shall have the authority to suspend the minimum percentages for a specified amount of time for all Boutique Wineries during adverse environmental circumstances or extreme economic conditions.

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- f. Parking shall be provided to comply with the Parking Requirements in Section 6778 for Agricultural, Industrial, and Wholesale Storage. In computing parking requirements, the gross floor area of all structures associated with the boutique winery shall be counted, including production areas, tasting room and retail areas. No parking for the boutique winery is allowed off the premises of the winery.
- g. The on-site driveway and parking area shall be surfaced with Chip Seal, gravel or an alternative surfacing material such as recycled asphalt suitable for lower traffic levels.
- h. Four Winery Marketing Events are allowed each year and each must end by legal sunset. A Winery Marketing Event refers to the congregation of persons within the winery and tasting/retail room facilities for the purpose of promoting the wine industry and marketing wine. Winery Marketing Events include wine tasting and the sale of wine. Marketing Events include activities or events such as educational wine tours for the public, non-profit community fund raising, private seminars for distributor and sales representatives, and events for wine industry groups.
- Amplified sound is not allowed, including during indoor or outdoor Winery Marketing Events.
- j. Indoor or outdoor events such as weddings or other gatherings involving the public are not allowed.
- k. Outdoor eating areas shall be limited to a maximum of 5 tables to accommodate no more than 10 people.
- I. Vehicles with a capacity in excess of 12 passengers are not allowed.
- m. One on-site sign up to 12 square feet.

With the proposed amendment, there will be three winery classifications in the Zoning Ordinance: Wholesale Limited Winery, Boutique Winery and Winery. In summary, the Wholesale Limited Winery allows the production of up to 7,500 gallons of wine per year, sets limits on the size of wine production buildings, allows importation of up to 75% of the grapes and/or fruit used in winemaking and requires 25% of the grapes and/or fruit used in winemaking to be grown on the winery premises. A Wholesale Limited Winery prohibits retail activities,

tasting rooms and/or special events, such as weddings, associated with the winery and is allowed by right in the A70 Limited Agriculture and A72 General Agriculture Use Regulations. Currently, any operation that produces more than 7,500 of gallons of wine per year and/or includes retail activities, a tasting room or special events is classified as a Winery. A Winery is allowed upon approval of a Major Use Permit in the Rural Residential (RR), Recreation-Oriented (RRO), Residential-Commercial (RC), Limited Agriculture (A70), General Agriculture (A72), Limited Control (S87), Specific Plan Area (S88) and General Rural (S92) Use Regulations. A Winery is allowed by right in all Industrial Use Regulations. The complete description of the Wholesale Limited Winery and Winery Use Types is found at Section 1735 of the Zoning Ordinance.

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The growing of grapes and other fruit in vineyards and orchards is classified in the Row and Field Crops Use Type (Section 1720). The Row and Field Crops Use Type is a use that is allowed by right in the A70 Limited Agriculture and the A72 General Agriculture Use Regulations. No discretionary permit is required to grow these crops.

Federal and State regulations require that wineries are bonded and licensed. A bonded and licensed winery is an operation with a permit from the Federal Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) and a 02 Winegrower license from the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC.) Also, in order to offer wines for tasting produced by other bonded San Diego County wineries, a winery must have been issued and comply with the requirements of a Duplicate Winegrowers Type 02 license from ABC.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting (Briefly describe the project's surroundings):

San Diego County is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean, to the east by Imperial County, to the north by Orange and Riverside Counties, and to the south by Mexico. The County terrain varies from west to east, sloping up from the ocean, transitioning to rolling hills and then steep mountains that finally give way to flat to gently sloping deserts.

The County is a generally semi-arid environment and supports a wide range of habitats and biological communities. These habitats and communities range from grasslands to shrublands to coniferous forests. Additionally, these habitats and communities vary greatly depending on the ecoregion, soils and substrate, elevation and topography.

The urban areas of the County are predominantly in the west, either surrounding the City of San Diego, or interspersed between the City of San Diego and the cities in Orange and Riverside Counties. Further east, the land is less developed, with the largest developed area in the eastern portion of the County being the community of Borrego Springs. The eastern portion of the County is unincorporated and mostly undeveloped. The areas that have been developed in

the eastern portion of the County have been predominantly developed in a rural fashion, with large lot sizes, agricultural or related uses, and have limited infrastructure and service availability.

The County is serviced by the Interstates 5, 15, 163, and 805 that all run north and south throughout the western portion of the County and Interstate 8 that runs east and west throughout the southern portion of the County. Additionally, the County is serviced by State Highways 76, 78 and 94 that all run east and west across the County and State Highways 67 and 79 that all run north and south throughout the western and eastern sides of the County, respectively.

Agriculture occurs on approximately 273,000 acres in San Diego County. San Diego County produces the highest dollar value per acre (\$5,612/acre) of any county in California according to the 2002 Census of Agriculture and agriculture ranks fifth as a component of San Diego County's economy. Agriculture in San Diego County is unique in that 63% of the County's 5,255 farms range in size from 1 to 9 acres, 77% of farmers live on their farms and 92% of farms are family owned. In contrast, the average size of farms statewide is 346 acres.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

Permit Type/Action Agency

Zoning Ordinance Amendment C

County of San Diego

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project and involve at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or a "Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

□ <u>Aesthetics</u>	☐ Agriculture Resources	☐ Air Quality
□ Biological Resources	□ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology & Soils
□ Hazards & Haz. Materials	☐ <u>Hydrology & Water</u> Quality	☐ Land Use & Planning
□ <u>Mineral Resources</u>	□ Noise	☐ Population & Housing
□ Public Services	□ Recreation	
□ <u>Utilities & Service</u> Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Sig	<u>nificance</u>

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency) On the basis of this initial evaluation:			
	On the basis of this Initial Study, the Department of Planning and Land Use finds that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.		
Ø	On the basis of this Initial Study, the Department of Planning and Land Use finds that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.		
	On the basis of this Initial Study, the Department of Planning and Land Use finds that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.		
		April 19, 2007	
Sign	ature	Date	
Lory	Nagem	Land Use/Environmental Planner III	
Printed Name Title		Title	

INSTRUCTIONS ON EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- 1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4. "Potential Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
- 5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 7. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

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<u>I. AES</u> a)	STHETICS Would the project: Have a substantial adverse effect of	on a scenic	vista?
Discus	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitiga Incorporated ssion/Explanation:	ation	Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Less Than Significant Impact: Scenic vistas are singular vantage points that offer unobstructed views of valued viewsheds, including areas designated as official scenic vistas along major highways. Future Boutique Wineries built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance Amendment may potentially be visible from a designated scenic vista. However, because the structures associated with the Boutique Winery will be subject to the size, height and setback limitations applicable to all other properties located in an Agricultural Use Regulation, the impact will be no greater than for any other accessory structure customarily found in agricultural zones.			
Furthermore, if a future proposed Boutique winery facility involves substantial landform modification/grading that may have an adverse visual impact on a scenic vista, a discretionary grading permit would be required and would require further environmental review. Additionally, future projects involving grading would have to comply with § 87.414 (DRAINAGE - EROSION PREVENTION) and 87.417 (PLANTING) of Division 7, EXCAVATION AND GRADING, of the San Diego County Zoning and Land Use Regulations. Therefore, due to these factors, it has been found that the project will not result in a demonstrable, potentially significant, adverse effect on a scenic vista.			
develo same In add review modifi	roject will not result in cumulative im opment within an area that is consided development regulations on structuration, the requirement for a future divided apply to other development cation/grading. Therefore, the projective level effect on a scenic vista.	ered a sce res that wir scretionary that involve	nic vista would be subject to the nery structures would be subject to. grading permit and environmental es a substantial amount of landform
b)	Substantially damage scenic resou outcroppings, and historic buildings		•

 $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$

No Impact

Less than Significant Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact

Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated

Less Than Significant Impact: State scenic highways refer to those highways that are officially designated. A scenic highway is officially designated as a State scenic highway when the local jurisdiction adopts a scenic corridor protection program, applies to the California Department of Transportation for scenic highway approval, and receives notification from Caltrans that the highway has been designated as an official Scenic Highway. Future Boutique Wineries may be located near or visible within the composite viewshed of a State scenic highway. Generally, the area defined within a State scenic highway is the land adjacent to and visible from the vehicular right-of-way. The dimension of a scenic highway is usually identified using a motorist's line of vision, but a reasonable boundary is selected when the view extends to the distant horizon.

Future Boutique Wineries built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance Amendment may potentially be built near or visible from a State scenic highway. Nonetheless, the project is expected to be compatible with the existing visual environment's in terms of visual character and quality because the structures associated with the Boutique Winery will be subject to the size, height and setback limitations applicable to all other properties located in an Agricultural Use Regulation, the impact will be no greater than for any other accessory structure customarily found in agricultural zones. The winery must also include a vineyard, which will make the facility more compatible with the visual environment found in agricultural areas. Furthermore, if a future proposed winery facility involved substantial landform modification/grading that may have an adverse visual impact on a scenic vista, a discretionary grading permit would be required and would require further environmental review. Additionally, future projects involving grading would have to comply with § 87.414 (DRAINAGE - EROSION PREVENTION) and 87.417 (PLANTING) of Division 7, EXCAVATION AND GRADING, of the San Diego County Zoning and Land Use Regulations.

The project will not result in cumulative impacts on a scenic resource within a State scenic highway because future Boutique Wineries and all other development within the scenic highway corridor would be subject to the same development regulations on structures that Boutique Winery structures would be subject to. In addition, the requirement for a future discretionary grading permit and environmental review would apply to other development that involves a substantial amount of landform modification/grading. Therefore, the project will not result in any adverse project or cumulative level effect on a scenic resource within a State scenic highway.

,	Substantially degrade the existing visua surroundings?	l chara	acter or quality of the site and its
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Visual character is the objective composition of the visible landscape within a viewshed. Visual character is based on the organization of the pattern elements line, form, color, and texture. Visual character is commonly discussed in terms of dominance, scale, diversity and continuity. Visual quality is the viewer's perception of the visual environment and varies based on exposure, sensitivity and expectation of the viewers. The existing visual character and quality of lands throughout the unincorporated areas of the County that are located in the Agricultural Use Regulations vary as do lands surrounding them. In general though, land within the Agricultural Use Regulations can be characterized as rural or semi-rural in nature and the Agricultural Use Regulations are intended to create and preserve areas primarily for agricultural uses.

The proposed project is an amendment to the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance to allow Boutique Wineries to operate by right. The project is compatible with the existing visual environment's visual character and quality because Boutique Wineries will be considered an agricultural use and will be limited in size and level of activity so as to be compatible in scale and character with other uses allowed in the A70 Limited Agriculture and the A72 General Agriculture Use Regulations. For example, structures associated with the Boutique Winery will be subject to the size, height and setback limitations applicable to all other properties located in an Agricultural Use Regulation, the impact will be no greater than for any other accessory structure customarily found in agricultural zones. For these reasons, the project will not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

The project will not result in cumulative impacts on visual character or quality because future Boutique Wineries and all other development within the scenic highway corridor would be subject to the same development regulations on structures that Boutique Winery structures would be subject to. In addition, the requirement for a future discretionary grading permit and environmental review would apply to other development that involves a substantial amount of landform modification/grading. Therefore, the project will not result in any adverse project or cumulative level effect on visual character or quality on-site or in the surrounding area.

d)	Create a new source of substantial light day or nighttime views in the area?	or gla	are, which would adversely affect
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Less Than Significant Impact: The San Diego County Light Pollution Code (County Code Section 59.101-59.115) defines two zones, each with specific lighting requirements. Zone A is defined as the area located within a 15-mile radius of either the Palomar or Mount Laguna Observatory. All other areas of unincorporated San

Diego County are located within Zone B. Future Boutique Wineries may include outdoor lighting. Regardless of whether future Boutique Wineries are located in Zone A or Zone B, any outdoor lighting pursuant to this project is required to meet the provisions of the County of San Diego Zoning Ordinance (Section 6322-6326) and the Light Pollution Code (Section 59.101-59.115) that were established to minimize the impact of new sources light pollution on nighttime views. For this reason, the project will not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views.

The project will not contribute to significant cumulative impacts on day or nighttime views because the project will conform to the Light Pollution Code. The Code was developed by the San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use and Department of Public Works in cooperation with lighting engineers, astronomers, land use planners from San Diego Gas and Electric, Palomar and Mount Laguna observatories, and local community planning and sponsor groups to effectively address and minimize the impact of new sources light pollution on nighttime views. The standards in the Code are the result of this collaborative effort and establish an acceptable level for new lighting. Compliance with the Code is required prior to issuance of any building permit for any project. Mandatory compliance for all new building permits ensures that this project in combination with all past, present and future projects will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact. Therefore, compliance with the Code ensures that the project will not create a significant new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area, on a project or cumulative level.

<u>II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES</u> -- In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:

•	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmla Importance Farmland), as shown on the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Prog to non-agricultural use?	maps	s prepared pursuant to the
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed "Packing and Processing: Boutique Winery" will be classified as an Agricultural Use Type and will therefore allow establishment or growth of agricultural uses rather than conversion to non-agricultural use. In addition, 75% of wine sold at Boutique Wineries must be made from grapes grown in San Diego County,

b)

of which 35% must be made from grapes grown on-site. This requirement will insure that Boutique Wineries are a use that contributes to local agriculture and does not become solely a commercial use that sells wines from outside of San Diego County or does not become an industrial use that imports wines only for bottling and shipment. Therefore, no potentially significant project or cumulative level conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or Farmland of Local Importance to a non-agricultural use will occur as a result of this project.

Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

	Potentially Significant Impact		Less than Significant Impact
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	\checkmark	No Impact
Discuss	sion/Explanation:		
Limited Howeve because will be o Addition included agricult	Agriculture and A72 General Agriculturer, the proposed project will not result in the the project will allow the establishment compatible with and not create a conflict nally, future Boutique Wineries may be I d as a part of a Williamson Act contract ure and will be consistent with the allow no conflict with existing zoning for agriculture.	e, whing a core and the and the with the ocated and the wind and the wind and the and	ch are agricultural zones. If lict in zoning for agricultural use, growth of an agricultural use and existing zoning for agricultural use. d on or adjacent to land that is ever, the proposed use is for es in the contract. Therefore, there
,	nvolve other changes in the existing entracture, could result in conversion of Far		
	Potentially Significant Impact		Less than Significant Impact
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	$\overline{\checkmark}$	No Impact
Discuss	sion/Explanation		

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The proposed "Packing and Processing: Boutique Winery" Use Types will be classified as an Agricultural Use Type and will therefore allow establishment or growth of agricultural uses rather than conversion to non-agricultural use. In addition, 75% of wine sold at Boutique Wineries must be made from grapes grown in San Diego County, of which 35% must be made from grapes grown on-site. This requirement will insure that Boutique Wineries are uses that contribute to local agriculture and do not become solely a commercial use that sells wines from outside of San Diego County or does not become an industrial use that imports wines only for bottling and shipment. Therefore, no potentially significant project or cumulative level conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use will occur as a result of this project.

III. AIR QUALITY -- Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project: a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the San Diego Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) or applicable portions of the State Implementation Plan (SIP)?

Less Than Significant With Mitigation

Less than Significant Impact

Incorporated

Potentially Significant Impact

No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Because the project proposes an agricultural land use in agricultural zones, the project proposes development that was anticipated in SANDAG growth projections used in development of the RAQS and SIP. Operation of the project will not result in emissions of significant quantities of criteria pollutants listed in the California Ambient Air Quality Standards or toxic air contaminants as identified by the California Air Resources Board. As such, the proposed project is not expected to conflict with either the RAQS or the SIP. In addition, the project is consistent the SANDAG growth projections used in the RAQS and SIP, therefore, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated

Less than Significant Impact

No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: In general, air quality impacts from land use projects are the result of emissions from motor vehicles, and from short-term construction activities associated with such projects. The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) has established screening-level criteria for all new source review (NSR) in APCD Rule 20.2. For CEQA purposes, these screening-level criteria can be used as numeric methods to demonstrate that a project's total emissions (e.g. stationary and fugitive emissions, as well as emissions from mobile sources) would not result in a significant impact to air quality. Since APCD does not have screening-level criteria for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), the use of the screening level for reactive organic compounds (ROC) from the CEQA Air Quality Handbook for the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which has stricter standards for emissions of ROCs/VOCs than San Diego's, is appropriate. However, the eastern portions of the county have atmospheric conditions that are characteristic of the Southeast Desert Air Basin

(SEDAB). SEDAB is not classified as an extreme non-attainment area for ozone and therefore has a less restrictive screening-level. Projects located in the eastern portions of the County can use the SEDAB screening-level threshold for VOCs.

The project proposes to allow future Boutique Wineries by right in agricultural zones. Some Boutique Wineries will operate out of existing buildings; however, any future grading operations associated with construction of new winery facilities would be subject to County of San Diego Grading Ordinance, which requires the implementation of dust control measures. Emissions from the construction phase would be minimal and localized, resulting in pollutant emissions below the screening-level criteria established by SDAPCD Rule 20.2 and by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) CEQA Air Quality Handbook section 6.2 and 6.3.

In addition, the vehicle trips generated from each future winery project will result in less than 2,000 Average Daily Trips (ADTs). According to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District CEQA Guidelines for Assessing the Air Quality Impacts of Projects and Plans, projects that generate less than 2,000 ADT are below the Screening-Level Criteria established by SDAPCD Rule 20.2 and by the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook section 6.2 and 6.3 for criteria pollutants. As such, the project will not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Result in a cumulatively considerable newhich the project region is non-attainment ambient air quality standard (including requantitative thresholds for ozone precurs	nt unc eleasir	der an applicable federal or stateing emissions which exceed
Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: San Diego County is presently in non-attainment for the 1-hour concentrations under the California Ambient Air Quality Standard (CAAQS) for Ozone (O₃). San Diego County is also presently in non-attainment for the annual geometric mean and for the 24-hour concentrations of Particulate Matter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM₁₀) under the CAAQS. O₃ is formed when volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) react in the presence of sunlight. VOC sources include any source that burns fuels (e.g., gasoline, natural gas, wood, oil); solvents; petroleum processing and storage; and pesticides. Sources of PM₁₀ in both urban and rural areas include: motor vehicles, wood burning stoves and fireplaces, dust from construction, landfills, agriculture, wildfires, brush/waste burning, and industrial sources of windblown dust from open lands.

Air quality emissions associated with the project include emissions of PM₁₀, NO_x and VOCs from construction/grading activities, and VOCs as the result of traffic from operations at the facility. The project proposes to allow future Boutique Wineries by right in agricultural zones. Some Boutique Wineries will operate out of existing buildings; however, any future grading operations associated with the construction of the project would be subject to County of San Diego Grading Ordinance, which requires the implementation of dust control measures. Emissions from the construction phase would be minimal and localized, resulting in PM₁₀ and VOC emissions below the screening-level criteria established by SDAPCD Rule 20.2 and by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) CEQA air quality handbook section 6.2 and 6.3. The vehicle trips generated from each future winery project will result in less than 2,000 Average Daily Trips (ADTs). According to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District CEQA Guidelines for Assessing the Air Quality Impacts of Projects and Plans, projects that generate less than 2,000 ADT are below the Screening-Level Criteria established by SDAPCD Rule 20.2 and by the SCAQMD CEQA air quality handbook section 6.2 and 6.3 for VOCs and PM₁₀.

In addition, all projects will also be subject to County of San Diego Grading Ordinance, which requires the implementation of dust control measures. For Boutique Wineries, other projects that construct uses that are allowed by right within the surrounding area will be either residential or agricultural in nature and are not expected to be of a size and scale that would emit significant amounts of criteria pollutants. Therefore, the construction and operational emissions associated with the proposed project are not expected to create a cumulatively considerable impact nor a considerable net increase of PM10, or any O_3 precursors.

d)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantia	al poll	utant concentrations?
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	_	Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Air quality regulators typically define sensitive receptors as schools (Preschool-12th Grade), hospitals, resident care facilities, or day-care centers, or other facilities that may house individuals with health conditions that would be adversely impacted by changes in air quality. Under the proposed amendment, Boutique Wineries will be allowed by right in agricultural zones. The agricultural zones, A70 and A72, occur in varied areas throughout the unincorporated areas of the County. There may be locations where a Boutique Winery would be located within a quarter-mile (the radius determined by the SCAQMD in which the dilution of pollutants is typically significant) of a sensitive receptor. However, the project proposes agricultural uses that do not involve use of large industrial machines or other sources of pollutants and therefore this project does not propose uses or activities that would result in exposure of these identified sensitive receptors to significant pollutant

concentrations. In addition, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations because the proposed project as well as the other projects that would be allowed by right in the A70 and A72 zones are expected to have emissions below the screening-level criteria established by SDAPCD Rule 20.2 and by the SCAQMD CEQA air quality handbook section 6.2 and 6.3.

e)	Create objectionable odors affecting a s	ubstar	ntial number of people?
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discu	ssion/Explanation:		
No Impact: No potential sources of objectionable odors have been identified in association with the proposed project. As such, no impact from odors is anticipated.			
<u>V. B</u> (a)	Have a substantial adverse effect, eithe on any species identified as a candidate local or regional plans, policies, or regul Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife	r direc , sens ations	tly or through habitat modifications sitive, or special status species in , or by the California Department or
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discu	ssion/Explanation:		

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future Boutique Wineries will be operated out of existing buildings on developed lots and will not have an impact on any candidate, sensitive, or special status species. Some future Boutique Wineries may be built on land that contains native habitat and possibly even candidate, sensitive, or special status species. However, any future Boutique Winery facility built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance Amendment would be required to comply with all existing State and Federal regulations that ensure the protection of candidate, sensitive, or special status species including the Federal Endangered Species Act and the California Endangered Species Act. Furthermore, if a future proposed Boutique winery facility involves substantial landform modification/grading that may have an adverse impact on candidate, sensitive, or special status species, a discretionary grading permit would be required and would require further environmental review. In addition, if clearing of land in preparation for construction of winery structures is not specifically exempted, it is subject to Section 87.501 et seq. of the County Code, a discretionary clearing permit would be required and would require further environmental review. Therefore, removal

of this habitat will not result in substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, to any candidate, sensitive or special status species.

,	Have a substantial adverse effect on an natural community identified in local or r the California Department of Fish and G	egiona	al plans, policies, regulations or by
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future Boutique Wineries will be operated out of existing buildings on developed lots and will not have an impact on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community. Some future Boutique Wineries may be built on land that contains riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities as defined by the County of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), Fish and Game Code, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, or other local or regional plans, policies or regulations.

However, any future Boutique Winery facility built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance Amendment would be required to comply with all existing State and Federal regulations that ensure the protection of riparian and sensitive habitat communities including the Federal Endangered Species Act, the California Endangered Species Act, the Federal Clean Water Act and the need for a California Streambed Alteration Agreement. In addition, through the provisions of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance, it has been determined that agriculturally related clearing within the boundaries of the MSCP Subarea is exempt from the provisions of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance provided certain requirements are met. Other future Boutique Winery projects that do not meet the requirements are exempt from the Biological Mitigation Ordinance because they either require no permits or require ministerial permits that are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act and therefore exempt from the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. Compliance with the Natural Community Conservation Plan will be required for any project outside of the MSCP that requires a grading or clearing permit and will not impact more than 1 acre of Coastal sage scrub habitat. The projects exempt from the Biological Mitigation Ordinance and the NCCP have been determined in the adoption of these regulations to have a minimal impact on sensitive habitat communities because they do not contribute to long-term conservation goals.

Furthermore, if a future proposed Boutique winery facility involves substantial landform modification/grading that may have an adverse impact on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community, a discretionary grading permit would be required and would require further environmental review. In addition, if clearing of land in preparation for construction of winery structures is not specifically exempted, it is subject to Section

87.501 et seq. of the County Code, a discretionary clearing permit would be required and would require further environmental review. Therefore, project impacts to any riparian habitat or sensitive natural community identified in the County of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program, County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, Natural Community Conservation Plan, Fish and Game Code, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, or any other local or regional plans, policies or regulations, are considered less than significant.

C)	Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (inclean), coastal, etc.) through direct remove other means?	uding	, but not limited to, marsh, vernal
	Potentially Significant Impact	$\overline{\checkmark}$	Less than Significant Impact
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact
Discus	ssion/Explanation:		
Less Than Significant Impact: Any future Boutique Winery facility built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance Amendment would be required to comply with all Federal regulations that ensure the protection of wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.)			
d)	Interfere substantially with the movemer or wildlife species or with established na corridors, or impede the use of native with the movement of wildlife species or with established native will be substantially with the movement of wildlife species or with established native wildlife species or with established native wildlife species or with the movement of wildlife species or with established native wildlife species or wildlife species of the speci	tive re	esident or migratory wildlife
	Potentially Significant Impact	\checkmark	Less than Significant Impact
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less than Significant Impact: Some future Boutique Wineries will be operated out of existing buildings on developed lots and will not have an impact on the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Some future Boutique Wineries may be built on land that contains native habitat and possibly even on land that provides corridors or native wildlife nursery sites. However, any future Boutique Winery facility built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance Amendment would be required to comply with all existing State and Federal regulations that ensure the protection of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife or with corridors and nursery sites including the Federal Endangered Species Act and the California Endangered Species Act. Furthermore, if a future proposed Boutique winery facility involves

substantial landform modification/grading that may have an adverse impact on corridors or native wildlife nursery sites, a discretionary grading permit would be required and would require further environmental review. In addition, if clearing of land in preparation for construction of winery structures is not specifically exempted, it is subject to Section 87.501 et seq. of the County Code, a discretionary clearing permit would be required and would require further environmental review. Therefore, the project will not result in substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, to corridors or native wildlife nursery sites.

e)	Conflict with the provisions of any adopt Communities Conservation Plan, other a conservation plan or any other local poli resources?	approv	ed local, regional or state habitat			
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact			
Discus	ssion/Explanation:					
subject 86.503 Permit develot April 1 Conse region (HMP) ordina Progra	Less Than Significant Impact: The proposed Zoning Ordinance amendment is not subject to the regulations of the Biological Mitigation Ordinance [per Section 86.503(a)(3)], the Resource Protection Ordinance (per Article III.1) or the Habitat Loss Permit ordinance because a Zoning Ordinance amendment is not considered a land development permit. Refer to the attached Ordinance Compliance Checklist dated April 19, 2007 for further information on consistency with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Communities Conservation Plan, other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan, including, Habitat Management Plans (HMP), Special Area Management Plans (SAMP), or any other local policies or ordinances that protect biological resources including the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), Biological Mitigation Ordinance, Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), Habitat Loss Permit (HLP).					
V. CU a)	ILTURAL RESOURCES Would the pro Cause a substantial adverse change in t as defined in 15064.5?		nificance of a historical resource			
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact			

Discussion/Explanation:

b)

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future Boutique Wineries will be operated out of existing buildings on developed lots and will not require any alteration to structures that would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. If any future Boutique Winery involved significant landform modification to create a foundation for a future facility, a discretionary grading permit and further environmental review would be required. At this time, a site evaluation could be conducted to measure the potential significant impact the project may have on cultural resources. Second, if any future Boutique Winery did not involve significant landform modification, or, did not require a grading or clearing permit, and subsequently did not require a discretionary grading permit any potentially significant historic resources would be preserved in place and would not result in a significant impact.

Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological

~)	resource pursuant to 15064.5?		granical or an aronacchegical
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		
existing would oresource create enviror conductarchae signific subsectarchae	Than Significant Impact: Some future In glouidings on developed lots and will no cause a substantial adverse change in the ce. If any future Boutique Winery involve a foundation for a future facility, a discremental review would be required. At the cted to measure the potential significant cological resources. Second, if any future ant landform modification, or, did not required the potential significant cological resources would be preserved in cological resources would be preserved in cant impact.	t requine signed	rire any alteration to structures that initicance of an archaeological initicant landform modification to by grading permit and further e, a site evaluation could be to the project may have on tique Winery did not involve a grading or clearing permit, and permit any potentially significant
	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique pageologic feature?	leonto	ological resource or site or unique
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation·		

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future Boutique Wineries will be operated out of existing buildings on developed lots and will not require any alteration to structures that would destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. If any future Boutique Winery involved significant landform modification to create a foundation for a future facility, a discretionary grading permit and further environmental review would be required. At this time, a site evaluation could be conducted to measure the potential significant impact the project may have on a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Second, if any future Boutique Winery did not involve significant landform modification, or, did not require a grading or clearing permit, and subsequently did not require a discretionary grading permit any potentially significant paleontological or geologic resources would be preserved in place and would not result in a significant impact.

d)			b any human remains, including eries?	hose ir	nterred outside of formal
		Less	entially Significant Impact s Than Significant With Mitigation rporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Dis	cuss	sion/E	xplanation:		
existed work land per evaluation may sign	sting uld d dforr mit a lluati y ha nifica sequ	build bisturb m mod and fu ion co ve on ant lar uently	lings on developed lots and will not human remains. If any future Bedification to create a foundation further environmental review would be conducted to measure the human remains. Second, if any and form modification, or, did not re-	ot requioutique or a fut de receive poten future arading	ure facility, a discretionary grading quired. At this time, a site tial significant impact the project Boutique Winery did not involve a grading or clearing permit, and permit any human remains would
<u>VI.</u> a)	Е	Expos	GY AND SOILS Would the prope people or structures to potential loss, injury, or death involving:		tantial adverse effects, including the
	i.		Rupture of a known earthquake Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault for the area or based on other s Refer to Division of Mines and C	Zoning ubstant	Map issued by the State Geologist tial evidence of a known fault?
		Less	entially Significant Impact Than Significant With Mitigation rporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future Boutique Wineries built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance amendment may be located within a fault-rupture hazard zone as identified by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, Special Publication 42 (SP 42), Revised 1997, Fault-Rupture Hazards Zones in California or within an area with substantial evidence of a known fault. However, structures that will be built pursuant this Zoning Ordinance amendment will be required to comply with the County Building Code requirements. Included in the County Building Code are requirements that address seismic events through engineering requirements prior to the issuance of a building permit. Therefore, due to these requirements the project does not have the potential to expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects.

I	i. Strong seismic ground shaking?		
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discuss	sion/Explanation:		
Zoning known a Active F building the Seis within the propose before to potential	han Significant Impact: Some future In Ordinance amendment may be located active-fault zone as defined within the Lagrange and structures, any future structures in Equipments Chapter 16 Section 16 and foundation recommendations to be a structure of a building or grading per perfects from strong seismic ground share effects from strong seismic ground share and structures in the exposure of the service of the strong seismic ground share effects from strong seismic ground share effec	within To ensilocated on 162 62 requirement.	a 5 kilometers of the centerline of a in Building Code's Maps of Known sure the structural integrity of all in these areas must conform to it. Earthquake Design as outlined uires a soils compaction report with ed by a County Structural Engineer Therefore, there will be no ople or structures to potential
i	ii. Seismic-related ground failure, in	cludin	g liquefaction?
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future Boutique Wineries built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance amendment may be located on soils subject to liquefaction. To ensure the structural integrity of all buildings and structures, any future structures located in these areas must conform to the Seismic Requirements -- Chapter 16 Section Landelidae2

iv,

162- Earthquake Design as outlined within the California Building Code. Section 162 requires a soils compaction report with proposed foundation recommendations to be approved by a County Structural Engineer before the issuance of a building or grading permit. Therefore, there will be no potentially significant impact from the exposure of people or structures to potential adverse effects from seismic-related ground failure as a result of this project.

	iv. Landshides:		
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	ssion/Explanation:		
andfor substa require nvolvir Regula provide soil cor Theref	Than Significant Impact: If a future promodification/grading that may exposintial adverse effects from landslides, and and would require further environmeng grading would have to comply with the ations, Title 8, Zoning and Land Use Release a soils investigation to insure that reconditions have been incorporated in the fore, there will be no potentially significatives to potential adverse effects from land	e peop discret ntal rev ne San gulatic ommer grading int imp	ole or structures to potential tionary grading permit would be view. Additionally, future projects Diego County Code of ons, Division 7, Section 87.209 and additions to correct weak or unstable plan and specifications. act from the exposure of people or
o)	Result in substantial soil erosion or the	loss o	f topsoil?
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: According to the Soil Survey of San Diego County, soils throughout San Diego County are identified as having a soil erodibility rating of "slight" "moderate" and/or "severe" as indicated by the Soil Survey for the San Diego Area, prepared by the US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation and Forest Service dated December 1973. However, the development of future Boutique Wineries will not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil because the any project that involves grading is required to comply with the San Diego County Code of Regulations, Title 8, Zoning and Land Use Regulations, Division 7, Sections 87.414 (DRAINAGE - EROSION PREVENTION) and 87.417 (PLANTING). Compliance with these regulations minimizes the potential for water and wind erosion. Due to these

factors, it has been found that the project will not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil on a project level.

In addition, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact because all the of past, present and future projects that involve grading or land disturbance are required to follow the requirements of the San Diego County Code of Regulations, Title 8, Zoning and Land Use Regulations, Division 7, Sections 87.414 (DRAINAGE - EROSION PREVENTION) and 87.417 (PLANTING); Order 2001-01 (NPDES No. CAS 0108758), adopted by the San Diego Region RWQCB on February 21, 2001; County Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ord. No. 9424); and County Storm water Standards Manual adopted on February 20, 2002, and amended January 10, 2003 (Ordinance No. 9426).

Will the project produce unstable geological conditions that will result in adverse

	impacts resulting from landslides, latera collapse?	l sprea	ading, subsidence, liquefaction or
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	ssion/Explanation:		
	Than Significant Impact: For further infiction a., i-iv listed above.	format	ion refer to VI Geology and Soils,
d)	Be located on expansive soil, as defined Code (1994), creating substantial risks t		
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
D:	naing/Euglanation.		

Discussion/Explanation:

c)

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Winery buildings may be located on expansive soils as defined within Table 18-I-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994). However the project will not have any significant impacts because all new construction is required to comply the improvement requirements identified in the 1997 Uniform Building Code, Division III – Design Standard for Design of Slab-On-Ground Foundations to Resist the Effects of Expansive Soils and Compressible Soils, which ensure suitable structure safety in areas with expansive soils. Therefore, these soils will not create substantial risks to life or property.

transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes?

Less than Significant Impact

✓ No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact

Mitigation Incorporation

Potentially Significant Unless

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enviror	pact : The project will not create a signification of the project will not create a signification of the storage, use, transport, emission, or	ng and	the operation of a winery do not
,	Create a significant hazard to the public foreseeable upset and accident condition materials into the environment?		
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		
enviror	pact: The project will not create a signifing nament because the process of winemaking the storage, use, transport, emission, or	ng and	the operation of a winery do not
,	Emit hazardous emissions or handle haz substances, or waste within one-quarter		·
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		
enviror	pact: The project will not create a signifinment because the process of winemaking the storage, use, transport, emission, or	ng and	the operation of a winery do not
,	Be located on a site which is included or compiled pursuant to Government Code it create a significant hazard to the public	Section	on 65962.5 and, as a result, would
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation		Less than Significant Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Incorporated

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries may be listed in the State of California Hazardous Waste and Substances sites list compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. However, the project will not create significant hazard to the public or the environment because if a property is on the list, the County

No Impact

will not issue a building permit until any significant hazard has been referred to and remediated to the satisfaction of the Department of Environmental Health. Future Boutique Wineries are expected to be required to obtain building permits because, at a minimum, improvements will need to be completed to even existing buildings to meet the Building Code requirements for public occupancy. Therefore, because remediation of the site will occur prior to issuance of building permit, the project will not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment and will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact.

e)	not been adopted, within two miles of a the project result in a safety hazard for parea?	public	airport or public use airport, would
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries built pursuant to the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendment may be located within a Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for airports. However, the future wineries will not impact this area for the following reasons:

- Wineries are agricultural uses and typically do not include any distracting visual hazards including but not limited to distracting lights, glare, sources of smoke or other obstacles or an electronic hazard that would interfere with aircraft instruments or radio communications. Therefore, the project complies with the Federal Aviation Administration Runway Approach Protection Standards (Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 77 – Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace).
- The size and height limits applicable to all structures in the A70 and A72 Agricultural Use Regulations will apply to winery buildings and heights will typically be limited to 35' and cannot include construction of any structure equal to or greater than 150 feet in height, constituting a safety hazard to aircraft and/or operations from an airport or heliport.
- Wineries are agricultural uses and typically do not include any artificial bird attractor, including but not limited to reservoirs, golf courses with water hazards, large detention and retention basins, wetlands, landscaping with water features, wildlife refuges, or agriculture (especially cereal grains).

Therefore, the project will not constitute a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

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f)	For a project within the vicinity of a safety hazard for people residing of			• •	
	Potentially Significant Impact		$\overline{\checkmark}$	Less than Significant Impact	
	Less Than Significant With Mitiga Incorporated	ation		No Impact	
Discu	ssion/Explanation:				
propo	Than Significant Impact: Future E sed Zoning Ordinance amendment p. However, the future wineries will	may b	e loca	ated within the vicinity of a private	
•	Aviation Regulations, Part 77 – Ob The size and height limits applicab Agricultural Use Regulations will ap typically be limited to 35' and cann	distraction distra	acting shat we herefore Appropriate Appropriate Appropriate Affect all structure wine custituting ally doervoirs tlands	lights, glare, sources of smoke or buld interfere with aircraft ore, the project complies with the bach Protection Standards (Federal ing Navigable Airspace). In the A70 and A72 ory buildings and heights will construction of any structure equal and a safety hazard to aircraft and/or not include any artificial bird and golf courses with water hazards, and landscaping with water features,	
	fore, the project will not constitute a project area.	safet	y haza	ard for people residing or working	
g)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				
	Potentially Significant Impact		$\overline{\checkmark}$	Less than Significant Impact	
	Less Than Significant With Mitiga Incorporated	ation		No Impact	
Discu	ssion/Explanation:				

The following sections summarize the project's consistency with applicable emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans.

i. OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY PLAN:

Less Than Significant Impact: The Operational Area Emergency Plan is a framework document that provides direction to local jurisdictions to develop specific operational area of San Diego County. It provides guidance for emergency planning and requires subsequent plans to be established by each jurisdiction that has responsibilities in a disaster situation. The project will not interfere with this plan because it will not prohibit subsequent plans from being established.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY NUCLEAR POWER STATION EMERGENCY ii. RESPONSE PLAN

No Impact: The San Diego County Nuclear Power Station Emergency Response Plan will not be interfered with by the project due to the location of the project, plant and the specific requirements of the plan. The emergency plan for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station includes an emergency planning zone within a 10-mile radius. All land area within 10 miles of the plant is not within the jurisdiction of the unincorporated County and as such a project in the unincorporated area is not expected to interfere with any response or evacuation.

iii. OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY ELEMENT

No Impact: The Oil Spill Contingency Element will not be interfered with because the project is not located along the coastal zone or coastline.

EMERGENCY WATER CONTINGENCIES ANNEX AND ENERGY SHORTAGE iv. **RESPONSE PLAN**

No Impact: The Emergency Water Contingencies Annex and Energy Shortage Response Plan will not be interfered with because the project does not propose altering major water or energy supply infrastructure, such as the California Aqueduct.

DAM EVACUATION PLAN ٧.

Less Than Significant Impact: The Dam Evacuation Plan for will not be interfered with because even though future Boutique Winery projects may be located within a dam inundation zone, the project will not be for a hospital, school, skilled nursing facility, retirement home, mental health care facility, care facility with patients that have disabilities, adult and childcare facility, jails/detention facilities, stadium, area, amphitheater, or similar use that may limit the ability of the County Office of Emergency Services to implement a dam evacuation plan.

Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving h) wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

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	Potentially Significant Impact		Less than Significant Impact
	Less Than Significant With Mitigat Incorporated	tion \square	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries may be located in the A70 and A72 Use Regulations in many areas throughout the unincorporated areas of the County that are in a variety of settings. Each will be addressed below.

Future Boutique Wineries may be located in areas that are completely surrounded by urbanized areas, and/or irrigated lands and there are no adjacent wildland areas. Therefore, based on the location of the project; it is not anticipated that the project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving hazardous wildland fires.

Some future Boutique Wineries may be located within and served by independent fire protection districts and may also be located adjacent to wildlands that have the potential to support wildland fires. However, the project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires because the project will comply with the regulations relating to emergency access, water supply, and defensible space specified in the Consolidated Fire Code for the 17 Fire Protection Districts in San Diego County and Appendix II-A, as adopted and amended by the local fire protection district. Implementation of these fire safety standards will occur during the building permit process. Therefore, through compliance with the Consolidated Fire Code and Appendix II-A and through compliance with the applicable fire protection district's conditions, it is not anticipated that the project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving hazardous wildland fires. Moreover, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact, because all past, present and future projects in the surrounding area required to comply with the Consolidated Fire Code and Appendix II-A.

Some future Boutique Wineries may be located within and served by a County service area fire protection district and may also be located adjacent to wildlands that have the potential to support wildland fires. However, the project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires because the project will comply with the regulations relating to emergency access, water supply, and defensible space specified in the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Title 3, Division 5, Chapter 3 and Appendix II-A of the Uniform Fire Code. Implementation of these fire safety standards will occur during the building permit process. Therefore, through compliance with the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Title 3, Division 5, Chapter 3 and Appendix II-A of the Uniform Fire Code, and through compliance with the applicable County Service Area Fire Protection District's conditions, it is not anticipated that the project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving hazardous wildland fires. Moreover, the project will not contribute to a

cumulatively considerable impact, because all past, present and future projects in the surrounding area are required to comply with the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances and the Uniform Fire Code.

Some future Boutique Wineries may be located within State Responsibility Areas and served by the California Department of Forestry and may also be located adjacent to wildlands that have the potential to support wildland fires. However, the project will not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires because the project will comply with the regulations relating to emergency access, water supply, and defensible space specified in Public Resources Code Sections 4290 and 4291. Implementation of these fire safety standards will occur during the building permit process. Therefore, through compliance with the Public Resources Code Sections 4290 and 4291; and through compliance with the California Department of Forestry's conditions, it is not anticipated that the project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving hazardous wildland fires. Moreover, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact, because all past, present and future projects in the surrounding area are required to comply with Public Resources Code Sections 4290 and 4291 and the Uniform Fire Code.

i)	Propose a use, or place residents adjace foreseeable use that would substantially exposure to vectors, including mosquitoe transmitting significant public health dise	incre es, rat	ase current or future resident's ts or flies, which are capable of		
	Potentially Significant Impact		Less than Significant Impact		
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	\checkmark	No Impact		
Discus	ssion/Explanation:				
No Impact: Wineries do not involve or support uses that allow water to stand for a period of 72 hours (3 days) or more (e.g. artificial lakes, agricultural irrigation ponds). Also, the project does not involve or support uses that will produce or collect animal waste, such as equestrian facilities, agricultural operations (chicken coops, dairies etc.) solid waste facility or other similar uses. Therefore, the project will not substantially increase current or future resident's exposure to vectors, including mosquitoes, rats or flies.					
VIII. F a)	HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY Violate any waste discharge requiremen		ld the project:		
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries will be required to implement site design measures and/or source control BMPs and/or treatment control BMPs to reduce potential pollutants to the maximum extent practicable from entering storm water runoff. Future Boutique Wineries are expected to be required to obtain building permits because, at a minimum, improvements will need to be completed to even existing buildings to meet the Building Code requirements for public occupancy. Other permits may be required as well. Building permits, Administrative Permits for clearing, grading plans, on-site wastewater system permits and well permits, as well as other discretionary and ministerial permits are subject to regional surface water and storm water permitting regulation for County of San Diego, including the following: Order 2001-01 (NPDES No. CAS 0108758), adopted by the San Diego Region RWQCB on February 21, 2001; County Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ord. No. 9424); County Storm water Standards Manual adopted on February 20, 2002, and amended January 10, 2003 (Ordinance No. 9426).

These site design measures and/or source control BMPs and/or treatment control BMPs will enable future projects to meet waste discharge requirements as required by the Land-Use Planning for New Development and Redevelopment Component of the San Diego Municipal Permit (SDRWQCB Order No. 2001-01), as implemented by the San Diego County Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (JURMP) and Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP).

Finally, the project's conformance to the waste discharge requirements ensures the project will not create cumulatively considerable water quality impacts related to waste discharge because, through the permit, the project will conform to Countywide watershed standards in the JURMP and SUSMP, derived from State regulation to address human health and water quality concerns. Therefore, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact to water quality from waste discharges.

,	Is the project tributary to an already impaired water body, as listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list? If so, could the project result in an increase in an pollutant for which the water body is already impaired?				
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries may be located in various hydrologic subareas, within the various hydrologic units throughout the unincorporated areas of the County. According to the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list, July 2003, these watersheds are impaired for numerous pollutants. However, it is expected that

future Boutique Wineries will be required to employ site design measures and/or source control BMPs and/or treatment control BMPs such that potential pollutants will be reduced in any runoff to the maximum extent practicable so as not to increase the level of these pollutants in receiving waters. Future Boutique Wineries are expected to be required to obtain building permits because, at a minimum, improvements will need to be completed to even existing buildings to meet the Building Code requirements for public occupancy. Other permits may be required as well. Building permits, Administrative Permits for clearing, grading plans, on-site wastewater system permits and well permits, as well as other discretionary and ministerial permits are subject to regional surface water and storm water permitting regulation for County of San Diego, including the following: Order 2001-01 (NPDES No. CAS 0108758), adopted by the San Diego Region RWQCB on February 21, 2001; County Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ord. No. 9424); County Storm water Standards Manual adopted on February 20, 2002, and amended January 10, 2003 (Ordinance No. 9426).

Any proposed BMPs must be consistent with regional surface water and storm water planning and permitting process that has been established to improve the overall water quality in County watersheds. As a result the project will not contribute to a direct or cumulative impact to an already impaired water body, as listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d). Regional surface water and storm water permitting regulation for County of San Diego, Incorporated Cities of San Diego County, and San Diego Unified Port District includes the following: Order 2001-01 (NPDES No. CAS 0108758), adopted by the San Diego Region RWQCB on February 21, 2001; County Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ord. No. 9424); County Storm water Standards Manual adopted on February 20, 2002, and amended January 10, 2003 (Ordinance No. 9426). The stated purposes of these ordinances are to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the County of San Diego residents; to protect water resources and to improve water quality; to cause the use of management practices by the County and its citizens that will reduce the adverse effects of polluted runoff discharges on waters of the state; to secure benefits from the use of storm water as a resource; and to ensure the County is compliant with applicable state and federal laws. Ordinance No. 9424 (WPO) has discharge prohibitions, and requirements that vary depending on type of land use activity and location in the County. Ordinance No. 9426 is Appendix A of Ordinance No. 9424 (WPO) and sets out in more detail, by project category, what Dischargers must do to comply with the Ordinance and to receive permits for projects and activities that are subject to the Ordinance. Collectively, these regulations establish standards for projects to follow which intend to improve water quality from headwaters to the deltas of each watershed in the County. Each project subject to WPO is required to prepare a Storm Water Management Plan that details a project's pollutant discharge contribution to a given watershed and propose BMPs or design measures to mitigate any impacts that may occur in the watershed.

, ,	Could the proposed project cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable surface or groundwater receiving water quality objectives or degradation of beneficial uses?			
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	☑	Less than Significant Impact No Impact	

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The Regional Water Quality Control Board has designated water quality objectives for waters of the San Diego Region as outlined in Chapter 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan (Plan). The water quality objectives are necessary to protect the existing and potential beneficial uses of each hydrologic unit as described in Chapter 2 of the Plan.

Future Boutique Wineries will lay in various hydrologic subareas, within various hydrologic units that have numerous existing and potential beneficial uses for inland surface waters, coastal waters, reservoirs and lakes, and ground water. However, it is expected that site design measures and/or source control BMPs and/or treatment control BMPs will be employed to reduce potential pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, such that the proposed project will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable surface or groundwater receiving water quality objectives or degradation of beneficial uses. Future Boutique Wineries are expected to be required to obtain building permits because, at a minimum, improvements will need to be completed to even existing buildings to meet the Building Code requirements for public occupancy. Other permits may be required as well. Building permits, Administrative Permits for clearing, grading plans, on-site wastewater system permits and well permits, as well as other discretionary and ministerial permits are subject to regional surface water and storm water permitting regulation for County of San Diego, including the following: Order 2001-01 (NPDES No. CAS 0108758), adopted by the San Diego Region RWQCB on February 21, 2001; County Watershed Protection, Storm Water Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO) (Ord. No. 9424); County Storm water Standards Manual adopted on February 20, 2002, and amended January 10, 2003 (Ordinance No. 9426).

In addition, proposed BMPs must be consistent with regional surface water, storm water and groundwater planning and permitting process that has been established to improve the overall water quality in County watersheds. As a result, the project will not contribute to a direct or cumulatively considerable exceedance of applicable surface or groundwater receiving water quality objectives or degradation of beneficial uses. Refer to Section VIII., Hydrology and Water Quality, Question b, for more information on regional surface water and storm water planning and permitting process.

, (;	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume of a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?					
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact			

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future Boutique Wineries will be located within the boundaries of and will obtain a water supply from a water district that obtains water from surface reservoirs or other imported water source. These wineries will not use any groundwater for any purpose, including irrigation, domestic or commercial demands and therefore will not substantially deplete groundwater supplies.

Some future Boutique Wineries will be located outside of the boundaries of a water district and will rely on groundwater. Others may be located within the boundaries of a water district but may have a well and will use a combination of imported water and groundwater. However, the proposed amendment will revise the County Zoning Ordinance to allow tasting rooms, retail sales and four marketing events per year. The making of wine and the growing of grapes are currently uses that are allowed by right. As noted in a report entitled "Best Winery Guidebook: Benchmarking and Energy and Water Savings Tool for the Wine Industry" prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory for the California Energy Commission Public Interest Energy Research Program, the main water use within a winery itself is for cleaning. The major water use areas are the crush pad and press area, the fermentation tanks, barrel washing, barrel soaking, the bottling line, and the cellars and barrel storage areas. Water is used to wash down floors and areas throughout the winery, to clean equipment including the receiving lines, the presses, the tanks, and the bottling lines, and to wash the barrels at various stages of the winemaking process. Water is also used for humidification in the cellars and barrel storage areas, and other non-production uses at the winery, like toilets and sinks in office buildings and maintenance workshops. This demonstrates that, even if winemaking is considered, that majority of water use in the winery itself occurs during the initial crushing, fermenting and bottling of wine. These activities occur over a limited period of time when grapes are harvested, typically September and October, and then water use will be reduced throughout the remainder of the year. Therefore, the water use required to operate these newly allowed uses is not substantial and will not deplete groundwater supplies to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted.

In addition, wineries do not involve operations that would interfere substantially with groundwater recharge including, but not limited to the following: the project does not involve regional diversion of water to another groundwater basin; or diversion or

channelization of a stream course or waterway with impervious layers, such as concrete lining or culverts, for substantial distances (e.g. ¼ mile). These activities and operations can substantially affect rates of groundwater recharge. Therefore, no impact to groundwater resources is anticipated.

e)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?				
	Potentially Significant Impact	\checkmark	Less than Significant Impact		
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact		
Discu	ssion/Explanation:				
Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries will implement site design measures, source control, and/or treatment control BMPs to reduce potential pollutants, including sediment from erosion or siltation, to the maximum extent practicable from entering storm water runoff. These measures will control erosion and sedimentation and satisfy waste discharge requirements as required by the Land-Use Planning for New Development and Redevelopment Component of the San Diego Municipal Permit (SDRWQCB Order No. 2001-01), as implemented by the San Diego County Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (JURMP) and Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP). The future projects will be required to specify and describe the implementation process of all BMPs that will address equipment operation and materials management, prevent the erosion process from occurring, and prevent sedimentation in any onsite and downstream drainage swales. The Department of Public Works will ensure that the Plan is implemented as proposed. Due to these factors, it has been found that the project will not result in significantly increased erosion or sedimentation potential and will not alter any drainage patterns of the site or area on-or off-site. In addition, because erosion and sedimentation will be controlled within the boundaries of the project, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact. For further information on soil erosion refer to VI., Geology and Soils, Question b. f) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?					
	Potentially Significant Impact	$\overline{\checkmark}$	Less than Significant Impact		
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact		

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries will not significantly alter established drainage patterns or significantly increase the amount of runoff because of the regulations established in Title 8, Division 7 (Grading, Clearing and Watercourses), Chapter 6 (Watercourses) that prohibit, in part, the alteration of the surface of land so as to reduce the capacity of a watercourse and prohibit any action that impairs the flow of water in a watercourse. Therefore, the project will not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site. Additionally, if any future Boutique Winery involves additional any grading or clearing in an existing drainage feature a discretionary grading or clearing permit would be required and would be subject to further environmental review. Moreover, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable alteration or a drainage pattern or increase in the rate or amount of runoff, because the all property in the County and all projects are subject to the same regulations that prohibit substantially increasing water surface elevation or runoff exiting the site, as detailed above.

g)	Create or contribute runoff water which values planned storm water drainage systems?		exceed the capacity of existing or		
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Discus	ssion/Explanation:				
Less Than Significant Impact: Any new structure built pursuant to this Zoning Ordinance Amendment would be restricted in size to that allowed for any other property in the A70 or A72 Use Regulations. These structures are not are not out of character for agricultural areas and would not result in any significant increase in water runoff, even if the entire facility were completely impervious to water. Therefore, the project does not propose to create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems.					
h)	h) Provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?				
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Discus	ssion/Explanation:				

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries must include site design measures and/or source control BMPs and/or treatment control BMPs that will be employed such that potential pollutants will be reduced in runoff to the maximum extent practicable. Refer to VIII Hydrology and Water Quality Questions a, b, c, for further information.

i)	Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Floo Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, including County Floodplain Maps?				
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Discu	ssion/Explanation:				
No Im	pact: The project does not involve hous	ing ar	nd therefore will have no impact.		
Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?					
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant: Future Boutique Wineries may be located on property that contains drainage swales, which are identified as being 100-year flood hazard areas. However, these projects will not place structures, access roads or other improvements which will impede or redirect flood flows in these areas. All future structures that require building permits and are located near one of the flood-prone features listed above are required to comply with the following existing regulations and through compliance with these existing regulations no significant impact would result from the construction of a future facility pursuant to this project.

- Army Corps of Engineers, Clean Water Act 404 Permit
- California Department of Fish and Game, Streambed Alteration Agreement -1600 Permit
- County of San Diego, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
- County of San Diego, Watercourse Ordinance

Additionally, if any future Wholesale Limited winery involves additional any grading or clearing in an existing drainage feature a discretionary grading or clearing permit would be required and would be subject to further environmental review. Therefore, future

wineries will not place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area which would impede or redirect flood flows.

k)		kpose people or structures to a signific poding, including flooding as a result of			
[_ _	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact	
Disc	ussi	on/Explanation:			
inundinund Disa and If a f Floor	Less Than Significant: Future Boutique Wineries may lay within a mapped dam nundation area for a major dam/reservoir within San Diego County, as identified on an nundation map prepared by the dam owner. However, the San Diego County of Disaster Preparedness has an established emergency evacuation plan for each area and the project will not interfere with this plan. If a future Boutique Winery lies within a special flood hazard area as identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), County Flood Plain Map or Alluvial Fan Map, the project would be required to be located at an elevation that would prevent exposure of people or property to flooding.				
l)	In	undation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflo	w?		
	_ 	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact	
Disc	ussi	on/Explanation:			
i.	SI	EICHE			

Less Than Significant: If the site of a future Boutique Winery is located along the shore of a lake or reservoir; the elevation differential between the proposed development and the shoreline will prevent inundation from a seiche. Reservoirs in San Diego County are for water storage and the land surrounding the reservoirs is owned by the agency that controls the reservoir, and private development cannot occur along the shore. Therefore, future projects will not be subject to inundation by seiche.

ii. TSUNAMI

Less Than Significant: Agriculturally zoned land within the unincorporated areas of the County are located more than a mile from the coast; therefore, in the event of a tsunami, would not be inundated.

iii. MUDFLOW

Less Than Significant Impact: Mudflow is a type of landslide. If a future proposed winery facility involved substantial landform modification/grading that may expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects from mudflows, a discretionary grading permit would be required and would require further environmental review. Additionally, future projects involving grading would have to comply with the San Diego County Code of Regulations, Title 8, Zoning and Land Use Regulations, Division 7, Section 87.209 and provide a soils investigation to insure that recommendations to correct weak or unstable soil conditions have been incorporated in the grading plan and specifications. Therefore, there will be no potentially significant impact from the exposure of people or structures inundation by mudflow.

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING Would the project:					
a) Physically divide an established community?					
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Discuss	sion/Explanation:				
No Impact: The project does not propose the introducing new infrastructure such major roadways or water supply systems, or utilities to the area. Therefore, the proposed project will not significantly disrupt or divide the established community.					
j F	Conflict with any applicable land use pla urisdiction over the project (including, bot plan, local coastal program, or zoning or avoiding or mitigating an environmental	ut not dinan	limited to the general plan, specific ce) adopted for the purpose of		
	Potentially Significant Impact	\checkmark	Less than Significant Impact		
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact		

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project affects land that is zoned A70 Limited Agriculture and A72 General Agriculture, which are consistent with a number of General Plan Land Use Designations, including Estate (17), Multiple Rural Use (18), Intensive Agriculture (19), General Agriculture (20), National Forest/State Parks, Impact Sensitive

(24) and Extractive (25) (County Land Use Element, 2000). The project is consistent with the General Plan because wineries, which are considered an agricultural use, are anticipated by these Land Use Designation that provide for agriculture and are consistent with the Agricultural Use Regulations.

Future Boutique Wineries may be located throughout the unincorporated areas of the County and will be subject to the policies of any of the County's Community Plans. None of the County's Community Plans include policies that discourage agriculture and therefore, the project will not conflict with the policies of any Community Plan.

<u>Х.</u> а)	F	ERAL RESOURCES Would the project Result in the loss of availability of a know value to the region and the residents of	wn mir	
		Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Dis	CUSS	Incorporated	Ш	No Impact

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries may be located on land that has any of the following classifications as identified by the State Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (Update of Mineral Land Classification: Aggregate Materials in the Western San Diego Production-Consumption Region, 1997): Mineral Land Classification MRZ-1, which are lands located within an area where geologic information indicates no significant mineral deposits are present; MRZ-2 which is an area of "Identified Mineral Resource Significance"; or MRZ-3 which is an area of undetermined mineral resources. Also, the project site may be located within a region where geologic information indicates significant mineral deposits are present as identified on the County of San Diego's Mineral Resources Map prepared by the County of San Diego. But based on the scale and/or the economic value of future winery projects, the proposed amendment will not result in the future inaccessibility for recovery of the on-site mineral resources. Therefore, no potentially significant loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and the residents of the state will occur as a result of this project. Moreover, if the resources are not considered significant mineral deposits, loss of these resources cannot contribute to a potentially significant cumulative impact.

b)	Result in the loss of availability of a local site delineated on a local general plan, s	, ,	
	Potentially Significant Impact	\checkmark	Less than Significant Impact
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project site is zoned A70 Limited Agriculture and A72 General Agriculture, which are not considered to be Extractive Use Zones (S-82). The A70 Limited Agriculture and A72 General Agriculture are consistent with Impact Sensitive Land Use Designation (24) and with the Extractive Land Use Overlay (25) (County Land Use Element, 2000) and therefore future wineries may be located within the Land Use Designations. However, based on the scale and/or the economic value of the project, the proposed amendment will not result in the future inaccessibility for recovery of the on-site mineral resources. Therefore, no potentially significant loss of availability of a known mineral resource of locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan will occur as a result of this project.

XI. NOISE -- Would the project result in:

Exposure of persons to or generation of established in the local general plan or rot of other agencies?	
Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: The project is an amendment to the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance to allow Boutique Wineries by right in the A70 Limited Agriculture and A72 General Agriculture Use Regulations. The future wineries allowed by the proposed amendment will be occupied by winery customers and employees. Wineries may be located throughout the unincorporated areas of San Diego County in various settings and locations. The project will not expose people to potentially significant noise levels that exceed the allowable limits of the County of San Diego General Plan, County of San Diego Noise Ordinance, and other applicable standards for the following reasons:

General Plan – Noise Element

The County of San Diego General Plan, Noise Element, Policy 4b addresses noise sensitive areas and requires an acoustical study to be prepared for any use that may expose noise sensitive areas to noise in excess of a Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) of 60 decibels (dBA). Moreover, if the project is in excess of CNEL 60 dB(A), modifications must be made to the project to reduce noise levels. Noise sensitive areas include residences, hospitals, schools, libraries or similar facilities where quiet is an important attribute. Project implementation is not expected to expose existing or planned noise sensitive areas to road, airport, heliport, railroad, industrial or other noise in excess of the CNEL 60 dB(A) because wineries are not considered noise sensitive areas. Therefore, the project will not expose people to potentially significant noise

levels that exceed the allowable limits of the County of San Diego General Plan, Noise Element.

Ramona Community Plan

The County of San Diego General Plan, Ramona Community Plan, has a standard of CNEL 55 dB(A) for all projected noise contours near main circulation roadways, airports and other noise sources and requires mitigation if this level is exceeded. Project implementation is not expected to expose existing or planned noise sensitive areas to road, airport, heliport, railroad, industrial or other noise in excess of the CNEL 55 dB(A) because wineries are not considered noise sensitive areas. Therefore, the project will not expose people to potentially significant noise levels that exceed the allowable limits of the County of San Diego General Plan, Ramona Community Plan.

Noise Ordinance – Section 36-404

Non-transportation noise generated by the project is not expected to exceed the standards of the County of San Diego Noise Ordinance (Section 36-404) at or beyond the project's property line. The sites subject to the proposed amendment are zoned A70 and A72 that have a one-hour average sound limit of 50 decibels. Adjacent properties will be located in various zones and have varying one-hour average sound limits. The project's noise levels are not anticipated to impact adjoining properties or exceed County Noise Standards because of the nature of winemaking and the limits established for Boutique Wineries. The peak of winemaking activity is during the harvest that occurs typically for several weeks through September and October. These small operations typically harvest fruit by hand and do not use mechanical harvesting equipment that can create noise. If mechanical harvesting equipment is used, the noise will occur during the day, is typical and not unusual in time and place in Agricultural Zones and is exempted from the provisions of Section 36-404 provided the standards of Section 36-417(e) are complied with. The standards include prohibiting agricultural operations from 7 p.m. until the following 7 a.m., that internal-combustion powered engines are equipped with proper muffler and air intake silencers in good working order and that operations are for legitimate agricultural operations.

In the winemaking process, fruit is crushed and pressed by machines. The fruit juice is then moved between vats, fermentation tanks and barrels by small pumps. Because the machines used in winemaking are of small horsepower, these operations are not expected to create excess noise. In addition, Boutique Wineries may hold four Winery Marketing Events per year, but there can be no amplified sound and the Events must end by legal sunset. Boutique Wineries are not allowed to use amplified sound at any time and the tasting/retail room activities may only operate from 10 a.m. to legal sunset.

Noise Ordinance – Section 36-410

The project will not generate construction noise that may exceed the standards of the County of San Diego Noise Ordinance (Section 36-410). Construction operations will occur only during permitted hours of operation pursuant to Section 36-410. Also, because any future construction will be similar to that typical for other residential and agricultural uses and will not involve major construction activities, it is not anticipated

that the project will operate construction equipment in excess of an average sound level of 75dB between the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM.

Finally, the project's conformance to the County of San Diego General Plan (Noise Element, Policy 4b and Ramona Community Plan) and County of San Diego Noise Ordinance (Section 36-404 and 36.410) ensures the project will not create cumulatively considerable noise impacts, because the project will not exceed the local noise standards for noise sensitive areas; and the project will not exceed the applicable noise level limits at the property line or construction noise limits, derived from State regulation to address human health and quality of life concerns. Therefore, the project will not contribute to a cumulatively considerable exposure of persons or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan, noise ordinance, and applicable standards of other agencies.

b)	Exposure of persons to or generation of groundborne noise levels?	exce	ssive groundborne vibration or
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The project does not propose any of the following land uses that can be impacted by groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.

- 1. Buildings where low ambient vibration is essential for interior operation, including research and manufacturing facilities with special vibration constraints.
- 2. Residences and buildings where people normally sleep including hotels, hospitals, residences and where low ambient vibration is preferred.
- 3. Civic and institutional land uses including schools, churches, libraries, other institutions, and quiet office where low ambient vibration is preferred.
- 4. Concert halls for symphonies or other special use facilities where low ambient vibration is preferred.

Also, the project does not propose any major, new or expanded infrastructure such as mass transit, highways or major roadways or intensive extractive industry that could generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels on-site or in the surrounding area.

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,	substantial permanent increase in amb		noise levels in the project vicinity		
	Potentially Significant Impact	\checkmark	Less than Significant Impact		
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact		
Discussi	ion/Explanation:				
Less Than Significant Impact: As indicated in the response listed under Section XI Noise, Question a., the project would not expose existing or planned noise sensitive areas in the vicinity to a substantial permanent increase in noise levels that exceed the allowable limits of the County of San Diego General Plan, County of San Diego Noise Ordinance, and other applicable local, State, and Federal noise control. Also, the project is not expected to expose existing or planned noise sensitive areas to noise 10 dB CNEL over existing ambient noise levels because wineries are not considered noise sensitive uses. Studies completed by the Organization of Industry Standards (ISO 362; ISO 1996 1-3; ISO 3095; and ISO 3740-3747) state an increase of 10 dB is perceived as twice as loud and is perceived as a significant increase in the ambient noise level. The project will not result in cumulatively noise impacts because future Boutique Wineries and all other development would be subject to the same existing noise regulations, particularly the County Noise Ordinance that requires compliance for all uses, not only discretionary permits.					
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?					
	Potentially Significant Impact	$\overline{\checkmark}$	Less than Significant Impact		
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact		
Discussi	on/Explanation:				

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Less Than Significant Impact: The project does not involve any uses that may create substantial temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity including but not limited to extractive industry; outdoor commercial or industrial uses that involve crushing, cutting, drilling, grinding, or blasting of raw materials; truck depots, transfer stations or delivery areas; or outdoor sound systems.

Also, general construction noise is not expected to exceed the construction noise limits of the County of San Diego Noise Ordinance (Section 36-410), which are derived from State regulations to address human health and quality of life concerns. Construction operations will occur only during permitted hours of operation pursuant to Section 36-410. Also, it is not anticipated that the project will operate construction equipment in

excess of 75 dB for more than an 8 hours during a 24-hour period. Therefore, the project would not result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in existing ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.

	ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.				
e)	For a project located within an airport lar not been adopted, within two miles of a pathe project expose people residing or wo noise levels?	public	airport or public use airport, would		
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Discus	ssion/Explanation:				
Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries may be located within a Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for airports or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport. However, wineries are not considered noise sensitive uses that would be impacted by noise generated by an airport.					
In addition, there are no new or expanded public airport projects that may extend the boundaries of the CNEL 60 dB noise contour or CLUP. If a new airport were to be proposed or expanded, the airport project would consider the specific nearby project and provide mitigation for any cumulative impacts. Therefore, the project will not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive airport-related noise on a project or cumulative level.					
f)	f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Future Boutique Wineries may be located within a one-mile vicinity of a private airstrip. However, wineries are not considered noise sensitive uses that would be impacted by noise generated by a private airstrip.

In addition, there are no new or expanded public airport projects in the vicinity that may extend the boundaries of the CNEL 60 dB noise contour or CLUP. Therefore, the project will not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive airport-related noise on a project or cumulative level.

a)	DPULATION AND HOUSING Would to Induce substantial population growth in a proposing new homes and businesses) of extension of roads or other infrastructure	an are or indi	a, either directly (for example, by
b)	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		
area be would r limited comme convers Genera	pact: The proposed project will not induse cause the project does not propose any remove a restriction to or encourage popto the following: new or extended infrastricial or industrial facilities; large-scale resion of homes to commercial or multi-faral Plan amendments, specific plan amendmexations; or LAFCO annexation actions.	physoulation oulation	ical or regulatory change that n growth in an area including, but re or public facilities; new tial development; accelerated se; or regulatory changes including
	Displace substantial numbers of existing of replacement housing elsewhere?) hous	ing, necessitating the construction
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		
agricult continu agricult elimina	pact: The project proposes a Zoning Ortural zones. Although agricultural uses rule to be allowed by right in conjunction water in San Diego County, most farmers te housing and replace it with agriculture tantial number of housing units.	may ex vith a v live or	xpand, residential uses will winery. As is common with not their farm and are unlikely to
•	Displace substantial numbers of people, replacement housing elsewhere?	nece	ssitating the construction of
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: The project proposes a Zoning Ordinance amendment to allow wineries in agricultural zones. Although agricultural uses may expand, residential uses will continue to be allowed by right in conjunction with a winery. As is common with agriculture in San Diego County, most farmers live on their farm and are unlikely to eliminate housing and residents and replace them with agriculture. Therefore, the project will not displace a substantial number people.

XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES

- a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
 - i. Fire protection?
 - ii. Police protection?
 - iii. Schools?
 - iv. Parks?
 - v. Other public facilities?

 , , ,		Less than Significant Impact
Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	\checkmark	No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

No Impact: Because the project proposes an expansion of agricultural uses in agricultural zones, the proposed amendment will not result in the need for significantly altered services or facilities. In addition, the project does not involve the construction of new or physically altered governmental facilities including but not limited to fire protection facilities, sheriff facilities, schools, or parks in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance service ratios or objectives for any public services. Therefore, the project will not have an adverse physical effect on the environment because the project does not require new or significantly altered services or facilities to be constructed.

XIV. RECREATION

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

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	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		
a resid	pact: The project does not propose are ential subdivision, mobilehome park, or ay increase the use of existing neighbortional facilities in the vicinity.	r constr	ruction for a single-family residence
,	Does the project include recreational f expansion of recreational facilities, wh on the environment?		•
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		
constri	pact: The project does not include recuction or expansion of recreational facilities cannot have needs.	lities. 7	herefore, the construction or
a)	RANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC Would Cause an increase in traffic which is s load and capacity of the street system either the number of vehicle trips, the congestion at intersections)?	ubstant (i.e., re	ial in relation to the existing traffic esult in a substantial increase in
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:		

Less Than Significant: There are no published standard trip generation rates for wineries. Therefore, a review of traffic generation rates from wineries in the unincorporated areas that already have Major Use Permits was conducted. Winery traffic generation characteristics from Napa County were also relied upon to establish that on the weekdays there is an average of 2.6 visitors per car, and on the weekends there is an average of 2.8 visitors per car. This indicates that there are fewer cars than

visitors. The review also considers the fact that a certain number of visitors will come to the winery for Winery Marketing Events four times per year. The number of guests at a Winery Marketing Event is expected to be up to 15 people. This number will be limited by the size of the tasting/retail room, which is restricted to 30% of the square footage of the winery production area. Based on this review, it was determined that existing Major Use Permit wineries in the County generate 20 - 320 average daily trips (ADT). The largest of these wineries is larger than would be allowed under the proposed amendment and also includes special events and other operations (such as the fruit stand and U-Pick Orchard at the Spencer Valley Cidery in Julian that has a peak of traffic during Julian Apple Days) that also result in more ADTs. For these reasons, Boutique Wineries are expected to generate less traffic than the largest of the Major Use Permit wineries and to be more comparable to the smaller Major Use Permit wineries. Therefore, although they may result in a small increase in traffic, this increase is not out of character with traffic generated from existing agricultural operations that have employees, ship products and receive materials and supplies. Therefore, the increase will not be substantial in relation to traffic generated in all agricultural areas by agricultural uses that are allowed by right.

, k	established by the County congestion may the County of San Diego Transportate oads or highways?	nanage	ement agency and/or as identified
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated: The proposed project will result in additional ADT but because this increase is not out of character with traffic generated from existing agricultural operations and agricultural operations that are allowed by right that have employees, ship products and receive materials and supplies the project was determined not to exceed a level of service (LOS) standard at the direct project level. See the response to XV.a above for more information. Therefore, the project will not have a significant direct project-level impact on the LOS standards established by the County congestion management agency for designated roads or highways.

However, the County of San Diego has developed an overall programmatic solution that addresses existing and projected future road deficiencies in the unincorporated portion of San Diego County. This program includes the adoption of a Transportation Impact Fee (TIF) program to fund improvements to roadways necessary to mitigate potential cumulative impacts caused by traffic from future development. This program is based on a summary of projections method contained in an adopted planning document, as referenced in the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 (b)(1)(B), which evaluates

regional or area wide conditions contributing to cumulative transportation impacts. Based on SANDAG regional growth and land use forecasts, the SANDAG Regional Transportation Model was utilized to analyze projected build-out (year 2030) development conditions on the existing circulation element roadway network throughout the unincorporated area of the County. Based on the results of the traffic modeling, funding necessary to construct transportation facilities that will mitigate cumulative impacts from new development was identified. Existing roadway deficiencies will be corrected through improvement projects funded by other public funding sources, such as TransNet, gas tax, and grants. Potential cumulative impacts to the region's freeways have been addressed in SANDAG's Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). This plan, which considers freeway buildout over the next 30 years, will use funds from TransNet, state, and federal funding to improve freeways to projected level of service objectives in the RTP.

Future Boutique Wineries are estimated to generate varying ADT. These trips will be distributed on circulation element roadways in the unincorporated county that were analyzed by the TIF program, some of which currently or are projected to operate at inadequate levels of service. These project trips therefore contribute to a potential significant cumulative impact and mitigation is required. The potential growth represented by this project was included in the growth projections upon which the TIF program is based. Therefore, payment of the TIF, which will be required at issuance of building permits, in combination with other components of the program described above, will mitigate potential cumulative traffic impacts to less than significant. The Board of Supervisors directed a review of the TIF to determine if the fee could be amended to accommodate Boutique Wineries. This review is continuing but based on the current requirements, fees can be reduced for a specific project if the project provides a public benefit and if funding to replace the excused fee is identified. Therefore, if fees are reduced for wineries, the actual money will still be put into the program and therefore the incremental contribution to significant cumulative traffic impacts from Boutique Wineries will be mitigated because the funding for the program will remain whole.

,	Result in a change in air traffic patterns, levels or a change in location that result	•
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant: Future Boutique Wineries may be located within an Airport Master Plan Zone or adjacent to a public or private airport. Any winery structures will be limited in size and height to limitations place on any other residential or agricultural structure located in the A70 or A72 Use Regulation. Therefore, the proposed project

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will not have a significant impact on air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? ☐ Potentially Significant Impact Less than Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation No Impact Incorporated Discussion/Explanation: **Less Than Significant:** The proposed project will not alter traffic patterns, roadway design, place incompatible uses that are not already on existing roadways (e.g., farm equipment), or create or place curves, slopes or walls which impedes adequate site distance on a road. Result in inadequate emergency access? e) Potentially Significant Impact Less than Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation No Impact Incorporated Discussion/Explanation: Less Than Significant: Building permits for future Boutique Wineries will be reviewed by the Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction over the project site and will insure that the project meets the Consolidated Fire Code. Therefore, the proposed project will not result in inadequate emergency access. Result in inadequate parking capacity? f)

Discussion/Explanation:

Incorporated

☐ Potentially Significant Impact

Less Than Significant With Mitigation

Less Than Significant Impact: All future Boutique Wineries will be required to provide parking pursuant to Zoning Ordinance Section 6778. Section 6778 requires one parking space for every 300 feet of gross floor area, including one parking space for every 300 square feet of open space used for production operations. Because this requirement includes computation of parking requirement based on the total square footage of winery operations, and not just on the square footage of the tasting and retail sales

Less than Significant Impact

No Impact

room, adequate parking capacity will be provided. The proposed amendment will also prohibit parking for the winery off the premises of the winery.

promise permise the time of the promises of the times,				
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact	
Discuss	sion/Explanation:			
Less Than Significant: Future Boutique Wineries will not result in any construction or new road design features and does not propose any hazards or barriers for pedestrians or bicyclists, therefore, will not conflict with policies regarding alternative transportation.				
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the project:				
a) I	Exceed wastewater treatment requireme Quality Control Board?		• •	
	Potentially Significant Impact	$\overline{\checkmark}$	Less than Significant Impact	
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		No Impact	

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future wineries will discharge domestic waste to on-site wastewater systems (OSWS), also known as septic systems. Discharged wastewater must conform to the Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB) applicable standards, including the Regional Basin Plan and the California Water Code. California Water Code Section 13282 allows RWQCBs to authorize a local public agency to issue permits for OSWS "to ensure that systems are adequately designed, located, sized, spaced, constructed and maintained." The RWQCBs with jurisdiction over San Diego County have authorized the County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health (DEH) to issue certain OSWS permits throughout the County and within the incorporated cities. DEH will review the OSWS lay-out for projects that need building permits pursuant to DEH, Land and Water Quality Division's, "On-site Wastewater Systems: Permitting Process and Design Criteria" and DEH has the authority to require compliance for any existing OSWS. Therefore, the project is consistent with the wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB as determined by the authorized, local public agency.

Some future wineries may discharge domestic waste to a community sewer system that is permitted to operate by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Before a future winery can connect to a community sewer system, sewer district approval must

be obtained. Therefore, because the project will be discharging wastewater to a RWQCB permitted community sewer system, the project is consistent with the wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB, including the Regional Basin Plan.

b)	Require or result in the construction of ne facilities or expansion of existing facilities significant environmental effects?		
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	ssion/Explanation:		
but of or expothese these thes	pact: Most future Boutique Wineries will those that will not, they are small operation anded water or wastewater treatment fact wineries would not require the construction tent facilities operated by a district. There suction of new or expanded facilities, which is.	ons the ilities on or of the fore,	at could not feasibly propose new. In addition, the small size of expansion of water or wastewater the project will not require any
c)	Require or result in the construction of ne expansion of existing facilities, the constructionmental effects?		<u> </u>
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant Impact: Operation of a future winery from an existing building will not increase the amount of impermeable surface and runoff on the project site and therefore will not require new or expanded storm water drainage facilities. If a project involves the construction of new buildings and/or landform modification or grading, adequacy of storm water drainage facilities will be evaluation during review of the building or grading permit and required by the County if determined to be necessary. Therefore, the project will not require any construction of new or expanded facilities, which could cause significant environmental effects.

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d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				
Potentially Significant Impa Less Than Significant With Incorporated Discussion/Explanation:		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Less Than Significant Impact: So	s from a water d	ries will rely on groundwater and will istrict and therefore will not result in		
Some future wineries will require or already have water service from a water district, while others may need to make a new connection. Before a future winery can connect to a district water system, water district approval must be obtained and the district can assure that there are adequate water resources and entitlements are available to serve the requested water resources. Therefore, the project will have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project.				
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				
☐ Potentially Significant Impa☐ Less Than Significant With Incorporated		Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Discussion/Explanation:				
Less Than Significant Impact: Some future wineries will rely completely on an on-site				

Less Than Significant Impact: Some future wineries will rely completely on an on-site wastewater system (septic system); therefore, the project will not require or interfere with any wastewater treatment provider's service capacity.

Some future wineries will require or already have sewer service from a sewer district. Before a future winery can connect to a district sewer system, sewer district approval must be obtained and the district can assure that there is adequate wastewater service capacity available to serve the requested demand. Therefore, the project will not interfere with any wastewater treatment provider's service capacity.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

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☐ Potentially Significant Impact ☐ Less Than Significant With Mitig	gation	Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Discussion/Explanation:				
Less Than Significant Impact: Implementation of the project will generate solid waste. All solid waste facilities, including landfills require solid waste facility permits to operate. In San Diego County, the County Department of Environmental Health, Local Enforcement Agency issues solid waste facility permits with concurrence from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) under the authority of the Public Resources Code (Sections 44001-44018) and California Code of Regulations Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 4 (Section 21440et seq.). There are five, permitted active landfills in San Diego County with remaining capacity. Therefore, there is sufficient existing permitted solid waste capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.				
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				
☐ Potentially Significant Impact☐ Less Than Significant With MitigIncorporated	gation	Less than Significant Impact No Impact		
Discussion/Explanation:				
ess than Significant Impact: Implementation of the project will generate solid waste				

Less than Significant Impact: Implementation of the project will generate solid waste. All solid waste facilities, including landfills require solid waste facility permits to operate. In San Diego County, the County Department of Environmental Health, Local Enforcement Agency issues solid waste facility permits with concurrence from the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) under the authority of the Public Resources Code (Sections 44001-44018) and California Code of Regulations Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 4 (Section 21440et seq.). The project will deposit all solid waste at a permitted solid waste facility and therefore, will comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

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	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitiga Incorporated	ation		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:			
Initial S reduce below s the nur importation consideraddition signification or culture	Study, the potential to degrade the the habitat of a fish or wildlife speciel-sustaining levels, threaten to ember or restrict the range of a rare ant examples of the major periods ered in the response to each queston to project specific impacts, this e	quality cies, continuity or end continuity of Calition in valuate subsections.	of the ause te ap dange fornia section co tantia ated v	a fish or wildlife population to drop lant or animal community, reduce red plant or animal or eliminate history or prehistory were ons IV and V of this form. In nsidered the projects potential for I evidence that there are biological with this project. Therefore, this
Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?				
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitiga Incorporated	ation		Less than Significant Impact No Impact
Discus	sion/Explanation:			
Less than Significant: Per the instructions for evaluating environmental impacts in this Initial Study, the potential for adverse cumulative effects were considered in the response to each question in sections I through XVI of this form. In addition to project specific impacts, this evaluation considered the projects potential for incremental effects that are cumulatively considerable. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that there are cumulative effects associated with this project. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.				
	Does the project have environmen adverse effects on human beings,			
	Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitiga Incorporated	ation		Less than Significant Impact No Impact

Discussion/Explanation:

Less Than Significant: In the evaluation of environmental impacts in this Initial Study, the potential for adverse direct or indirect impacts to human beings were considered in the response to certain questions in sections I. Aesthetics, III. Air Quality, VI. Geology and Soils, VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials, VIII Hydrology and Water Quality XI. Noise, XII. Population and Housing, and XV. Transportation and Traffic. As a result of this evaluation, there is no substantial evidence that there are adverse effects on human beings associated with this project. Therefore, this project has been determined not to meet this Mandatory Finding of Significance.

XVIII. REFERENCES USED IN THE COMPLETION OF THE INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

All references to Federal, State and local regulation are available on the Internet. For Federal regulation refer to http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/. For State regulation refer to www.leginfo.ca.gov. For County regulation refer to www.amlegal.com. All other references are available upon request.

AESTHETICS

- California Street and Highways Code [California Street and Highways Code, Section 260-283. (http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/)
- California Scenic Highway Program, California Streets and Highways Code, Section 260-283. (http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/scpr.htm)
- County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use. The Zoning Ordinance of San Diego County. Sections 5200-5299; 5700-5799; 5900-5910, 6322-6326. ((www.co.san-diego.ca.us)
- County of San Diego, Board Policy I-73: Hillside Development Policy. (www.co.san-diego.ca.us)
- County of San Diego, Board Policy I-104: Policy and Procedures for Preparation of Community Design Guidelines, Section 396.10 of the County Administrative Code and Section 5750 et seq. of the County Zoning Ordinance. (www.co.san-diego.ca.us)
- County of San Diego, General Plan, Scenic Highway Element VI and Scenic Highway Program. (ceres.ca.gov)
- County of San Diego Light Pollution Code, Title 5, Division 9 (Sections 59.101-59.115 of the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances) as added by Ordinance No 6900, effective January 18, 1985, and amended July 17, 1986 by Ordinance No. 7155. (www.amlegal.com)
- County of San Diego Wireless Communications Ordinance [San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances. (www.amlegal.com)
- Design Review Guidelines for the Communities of San Diego County. (Alpine, Bonsall, Fallbrook, Julian, Lakeside, Ramona, Spring Valley, Sweetwater, Valley Center).

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- US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) modified Visual Management System. (www.blm.gov)
- US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Visual Impact Assessment for Highway Projects.
- US Department of Transportation, National Highway System Act of 1995 [Title III, Section 304. Design Criteria for the National Highway System.

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- California Department of Conservation, Office of Land Conversion, "California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model Instruction Manual," 1997. (www.consrv.ca.gov)
- California Farmland Conservancy Program, 1996. (www.consrv.ca.gov)
- California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act, 1965. (www.ceres.ca.gov, www.consrv.ca.gov)
- California Right to Farm Act, as amended 1996. (www.qp.gov.bc.ca)
- County of San Diego Agricultural Enterprises and Consumer Information Ordinance, 1994, Title 6, Division 3, Ch. 4. Sections 63.401-63.408. (www.amlegal.com)
- County of San Diego, Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures, "2002 Crop Statistics and Annual Report," 2002. (www.sdcounty.ca.gov)
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service LESA System. (www.nrcs.usda.gov, www.swcs.org).
- United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey for the San Diego Area, California. 1973. (soils.usda.gov)

AIR QUALITY

- CEQA Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook, South Coast Air Quality Management District, Revised November 1993. (www.aqmd.gov)
- County of San Diego Air Pollution Control District's Rules and Regulations, updated August 2003. (www.co.san-diego.ca.us)
- Federal Clean Air Act US Code; Title 42; Chapter 85 Subchapter 1. (www4.law.cornell.edu)

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- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub Natural Community Conservation Planning Process Guidelines. CDFG and California Resources Agency, Sacramento, California. 1993. (www.dfg.ca.gov)
- County of San Diego, An Ordinance Amending the San Diego County Code to Establish a Process for Issuance of the Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat Loss Permits and Declaring the Urgency Thereof to Take Effect Immediately, Ordinance No. 8365. 1994, Title 8, Div 6, Ch. 1. Sections 86.101-86.105, 87.202.2. (www.amlegal.com)
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- County of San Diego, Implementing Agreement by and between United States Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game and County of San Diego. County of San Diego, Multiple Species Conservation Program, 1998.
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- California Health & Safety Code. §5020-5029, Historical Resources. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Health & Safety Code. §7050.5, Human Remains. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, (AB 978), 2001. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Public Resources Code §5024.1, Register of Historical Resources. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Public Resources Code. §5031-5033, State Landmarks. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Public Resources Code. §5097-5097.6, Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historic Sites. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Public Resources Code. §5097.9-5097.991, Native American Heritage. (<u>www.leginfo.ca.gov</u>)
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- California Government Code. § 8585-8589, Emergency Services Act. (<u>www.leginfo.ca.gov</u>)
- California Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List. April

- 1998. (www.dtsc.ca.gov)
- California Health & Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and §25117 and §25316. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Health & Safety Code § 2000-2067. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Health & Safety Code. §17922.2. Hazardous Buildings. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Public Utilities Code, SDCRAA. Public Utilities Code, Division 17, Sections 170000-170084. (www.leginfo.ca.gov)
- California Resources Agency, "OES Dam Failure Inundation Mapping and Emergency Procedures Program", 1996. (ceres.ca.gov)
- County of San Diego, Consolidated Fire Code Health and Safety Code §13869.7, including Ordinances of the 17 Fire Protection Districts as Ratified by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, First Edition, October 17, 2001 and Amendments to the Fire Code portion of the State Building Standards Code, 1998 Edition.
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